*AMOUNAMENT

From the American Opera Publishing Octopany, No. 19 N. Sixth street, we have received the first of their series of "Gems of the Lyric Drama," which gives the complete Rughah libretto of Auber's opera of Fra Discote, with the overture and all the principalairs arranged for voice and accompaniment, and also for piano sole. The book is illustrated by a time steel portrait of Mr. William Castle, an illuminated title-page handsomely printed in colors, and three drawings of the principal scenes. The series is edited by George W. Tryon, Jr., and it will undoubtedly be appreciated by all lovers of music. The book before us is handsomely printed, and in altogether very far superior to any libretto that has ever been put before the public. It would be much more satisfactory, however, if the Italian or German words were also given, and it is a matter for surprise that this essential element of completeness is neglected. The succeeding numbers will contain The Crown Diamonds, Masaniello, Faust, Martha, and Norma, which will make two volumes for the present year, the numbers being issued bi-monthly to subscribers at \$10 per annum or \$6 per volume. The price for single copies is \$2.50.

-From J. P. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Askaros Kassis, the Copt," a romance of modern Egypt, by Edwin De Leon. The author of this story was United States Consul-General for Egypt for many years, and he had unusual opportunities for observing the manners and customs of the people, and particularly their domestic habits, that do not come under the observation of ordinary travellers. Mr. De Leon evidently writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject, and under the guise of a romance of some interest he gives a very detailed and highly-finished picture of Egyptian society of the present day as it exists in the seclusion of the Moslem's home, where outside barbarians are seldom permitted to enter and observe for themselves what the intrinsic peculiarities of Orientalism are.

-T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Maiden Widow," by Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. This is a sequel to "The Family Doom; or, the Sin of a Countess," and it will be read with interest by all the admirers of Mrs. Southworth's style of weaving ro-

From the same house we have received "Charles O'Malley," the first volume of a new edition of Charles Lever's works. This novel retains and is likely to retain its popularity for a long time with lovers of hearty. rollicking humor. It is not equal, in our epinion, to some of Lever's later works in the higher qualities of the novelist's art, but it is a story bubbling over with hearty and uprearious fun and frolic that make it a favorite above most of the other performances of the author.

"Leaves from a Trooper's Diary" is the title of a little work by a member of the Anderson Cavalry, which gives a number of wellwritten descriptions of adventures in the camp and field. An appendix furnishes an account of the mutiny in the Anderson Cavalry at Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1862, written by George S. Fobes, who was quartermaster at the time the affair took place. The statement of Mr. Fobes, if not absolutely impartial, is fair and candid, and it places a large amount of the responsibility for the mutiny where it belonged, on the want of proper organization and the worse than incapacity of the officers of the regiment. Mr. Fobes does not excuse the mutiny, but he contends that the men were least to blame in the matter; and we think that all candid and unprejudiced persons will agree with him when they read his statement.

From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received Appleton's Journal and Our Young Wolks for February 19, and the Transatlantic for February 22.

-The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest numbers of Punch and Fun.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISM.

Progress of the Revolutionary Movement-Serfdom and Nobility-The Land Ques-

At last the outline of the Socialist con-

Berlin Correspondence of the London Times.

spiracy is becoming more apparent. As by lightning, the misty veil of rumor has been pierced through by a sudden sanguinary deed. One Ivanov, a student in the Agricultural Academy of Moscow, who played the informer, and denounced to the police his accomplices in the conspiracy, has been assaysinated. Whether he was a detective artfully introduced among the confederates, or whether he betrayed the associates in the plot of his own accord, is not known. Amid the excitement consequent upon the murder, it has, however, transpired that his tale led to the arrest of thirty students of the Moscow Agricultural Academy, twenty students of the Moscow University, and about forty other students and gentlemen at St. Petersburg, Kharkoff, Kieff, and Astrachan. One arrest, particularly prolific in unpleasant discoveries, was that of the book-seller Tcherkassoff, at St. Petersburg, a respectable citizen and justice of the peace, in whose shops written and printed documents relative to the conspiracy are said to have been found. As a matter of course, the murder of Ivanov was succeeded by another have been found. As a matter of course, the murder of Ivanov was succeeded by another batch of arrests at Moscow, with a view to the discovery of the resolute criminals who had added bloodshed to their other offences. But, however energetic the measures adopted, one student, a certain Netchayeff, believed to be at the bottom of the whole, has hitherto eluded the vigilance of the police. Netchayelf, who took a prominent part in the disturbances which interrupted the even tenor

of St. Petersburg University life last year, in

the spring fied to Switzerland, where he became intimate with the Old Guard of Ve-

migration Russe. Then and there he matured his plans. To carry out his wild designs, he returned, a short time ago, to St. Petersburg, and is believed to have been

at Moscow on the day when Ivanov fell a victim to the poniards of the mysterions brotherhood. It was probably he who imported into Russia a seal with the words

'National Tribunal" engraved upon it, and

the various proclamations which were seized

in the lodgings of some of the Moseow prisonexists, and the industrious are made to keep ers. The conspiracy wears the usual features characteristic of plots in modern Muscovy, A handful of beardless boys undertake to remodel the world, are unfortunately disturbed in their comprehensive task by a couple of policemen, and, without a hand raised in their behalf, bundled off to a living death in Siberian mines. As set forth in the printed circulars and proclamations found their modest object in the present instance was to repeal matrimony, property, government, and the State generally. For the better attainment of this end, those encumbered with worldly goods and chattels were to be subjected to a summary process of expropriation, while all superior officers must be knocked on the head, and all literary men who have ever defended the existing state of things effectually silenced by having their tongues torn out. After this general delineation of their humane designs, the cir-culars specially address the Poles to secure their co-operation in the sacred work of the world's revival. The Poles, the circulars tell us, must be highly praised for hating the Russian Government; but their shortcoming lies in that they aspire to the re-establishment of an independent national republic; whereas they should be content to recover freedom, regardless of state, race, and government, What intelligent being, it is asked, can be justified in aiming at setting up so antiquated and obsolete a thing as a state, a central authority, and a national policy? Is not the commune, the free and unrestricted commune of the future, with its perfect equality of rank, property, and privilege, the only worthy goal of liberal exertions? In additions to the circulars inculcating these insane doctrines, others, seized, I believe, at St. Petersburg, call upon the numerous Dissenters among the peasantry to rise up against the wicker Czar, and for Christ's sake to kill the despicable tools in his pay. No Russian can plot without the Dissenters being appealed to. Because these folk write the name of Christ differently from the orthodox Church, and cross themselves after a fashion of their they are presumed to be ever ready for revolt. But these differwithout a distinction, which in the darker ages made people tear each other to pieces, are powerless now-a-days. Though they may fan the flames when there is other fuel to kindle a fire, there is too little combustible element in them to awaken the spark. A third category of circulars, likewise brought to light, is peculiar to the present intrigue, and, indeed, the only feature in it worthy of special notice. The flying sheets of this latter class touch a serious point in the social condition of the country. To explain their purport it will be necessary to take a slight retrospect. In the memorable statute of February 19 (March 3), 1861, which announced the manumission of the serfs, it was enacted that during a period of nine years after being set free the peasantry would not be permitted to leave the land purchased by them with the aid of the Government. Being aware that the Russian peasant, although never anything above a ploughman, liked nothing so little as his plough, Government thought it necessary, after the constraint of landlordism had ceased, to bind him to the soil by a general law. Agriculture in a cold land requires a steady, plodding, provident race; but the Russian moujik does excel in these qualities, being a desultory, clever, and versatile genius —an accomplished pedlar, but a very poor agriculturist. As far back as he is known to history, he has always confined his rustic labors to the modicum enforced by hunger or compulsion. Before he was a serf he used to wander about the vast plains of his country, partly because he has a natural propensity for seeking the unknown, and hoping for the indefinite, rather than making a modest but accurate calculation for the future, and partly because he cultivated his acres so negligently, and exhausted them so rapidly, that he was compelled ever to look out for fresh fields. So inveterate were these migratory habits in him that to check them it became eventually necessary to make him a slave. As the nobility were presented with hereditary estates by the Czar, their first endeavor was to keep the peasantry on their property, which otherwise would have had no value whatever. In point of fact, the Russian word for "serf" originally meant nothing more terrible than a permanent resident; although in the course of time, when the peasant had once been chained to the clod where he was born, and handed over entirely to the tender mercies of his master, it naturally came to include the more abject signification of slave. These old stories were probably present to the mind of the Czar when he commanded that the peasant for nine years after his liberation should be prohibited from quitting his native village and settling elsewhere. Though his nomadic tendencies were supposed to have been diminished by centuries of involuntary sedentariness, it was still deemed advisable to guard against any autoward revival of the guard against any autoward revival of the old feeling that might be produced by the first flush of recovered liberty. But worse was in store than could have been anticipated. The nine probationary years will expire in a few weeks, and it is certain they have not been sufficient to work the desired result. Throughout the northern half of the realm,

in which agriculture cannot thrive except by

diligence and forethought, the peasant, in

the interval that has expired since his emanci-

pation, has not learnt to work or to relish the

work allotted to him in life. Freed from the

daily supervision of his landlord, he has, on

the contrary, contracted such slovenly and drunken habits that his fields, never in a very

prosperous condition, are now less so than ever. So low has he fallen as a freeman that it

will be hard to raise him up again. In the cold

climate and on the ungrateful soil of those northern regions nature is slow to reward the

toil, but prompt to revenge the neglect of the husbandman. A bad harvest caused by sloth necessitates the slaughter of part of the live stock. A lack of manure is the consequence, and makes the next crop yield still

less. By this melancholy alternation of cause and effect things have got to such a pass that

parison with what it was in the days of serf-

dom, the crops experiencing a corresponding diminution. In the best Russian essays on

the subject this terrible fact is proved both by the evidence of eyewitnesses and the still more incontrovertible language of statistics.

Unfavorable seasons, it is true, have con-tributed their quota to this deplorable result:

but all writers that can be cited agree in re-ferring it mainly to those habits of idleness

and intoxication so rife among the emanci-

pated serfs, and the uninterrupted prevalence

of the ancient communistic principle of the Russian commune, which makes all inhabi-

tants of a village joint proprietors of their land. To permit such a principle to continue after the landlord had lost the right to

flog the peasant into industry was a danger-

ous experiment, the injudiciousness of which

understand that while this pernicious system

is fully proved by the issue. It is easy to

the idle, and even to pay taxes and rent for them, it must be difficult to attain a mode rate degree of prosperity, even had the Russian peasant a liking for his trade, and a little more assiduity and thrift than he at present shows. With the peasants suffer the landed proprietors, who in the prevailing apathy find it no easy matter to hire laborers at the price they can afford to pay. Unless stimulated by excessive wages, a peasant, as a rule in these latter days, works only when driven to extremity. A more cheering prospect is pre-sented by the southern half of the country, the excellent soil of which needs no manure, and the Polish provinces (from Wilns right south to Volhynia and the Dueiper), which, by their fertility and the personal property principle, are protected against northern calamities. It is the embarrassed condition of the northern peasants, and the confusion likely to ensue should large numbers avail themselves of the right of emigration de-volving on them on March 3, 1870, that the third category of the above inflammatory circulars evidently counts upon. Their authors seem to expect that the suffering in-habitants of the north will throng to the south, and that, to prevent the depopulation of one-half of the empire, Government will be obliged to extend the term of nine years, and restrain the wanderers by force. Amid the excitement incident to such a critical juncture, the conspirators must have hoped to induce the northern peasantry to claim the lands still in the possession of their former masters. Based on communism as Russian peasant life is, the impoverished people were expected willingly to re-echo such a cry; while, as to the raising of it by educated men, it is certainly an enormity in itself, but not so unnatural, taking all the local circumstances into consideration. If it is a general principle that the less liberal the constitution in a country, the more extreme the radicalism it produces, the Russian "Nihilist" is naturally tempted to surpass his more westerly fellowagitators in extravagant ideas. In an age which produces socialists even in London, Paris, and Berlin, the Russian enthusiast is liable to develop the worst phase of the disease at St. Petersburg; and how immensely must the intellectual disorder be aggravated in his case by seeing peasant communism all around him, and the wholesale expropriations of the nobility undertaken for political purposes in the Polish provinces of the realm. However, if the malady assumes an acute character in Russia, it is confined to a very limited area. Its victims are only a few excitable, ill-advised young men, the rest of the population quietly jogging on in their wonted grooves. If the Government should deem it expedient to keep the peasantry on their soil beyond the term of nine years, they have only to issue a ukase, and it is done. Only should continued laziness reduce ever increasing numbers to extreme poverty, a day may dawn when it will become apparent that education and the right of property are better safeguards than INSURANCE. INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Losses paid since organization. Receipts of Premium, '69. Interest from investments, 1869. 1,991,837 45 114,696 74 82,106,53449 STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.
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United States Government and other Loan
Bonds.
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.
Cash in Bank and Office.
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19,450 96 23,625-00 90.000 00

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Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania
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30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per
Cent. Loan

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per
Cent. Loan

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5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 snares
stock 4,270-00 14,000-00

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\$1,852,100.04

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Premiums, interest, etc., up to December 31, 1869. Losses paid during the year...\$144,700.00 This is \$105,000 less than the tables call fer. Expenses, commissions, taxes,

Net earnings for the year 1869.....

ASSETS. Company United States, State, City and Company Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Real Estate, Office, Furniture, cash on hand, Cost, \$2,947,979-83. Market value, \$3,024,473-94. HENRY C. TOWNSEND.

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EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.

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2 7tf

1829. OHARTER PERPETUAL.

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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1869, \$28,788 12. Losses paid since 1829, over \$5,500,000

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DANIEL BHITH, JR., President.

WM. G. CROWKIL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF

The second secon

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND

POST OFFICE DEPARTMEN Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, vg.

1870, VIL :- STAMPED ENVELOPES, No. 1. Note size, 234 by 434 inches, of No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition us to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungammed on flap, for circulars), 3% by 5% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each. No. 6. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a 5ke condition as to the

proportion of each, No. 7. Official size, 334 by 534 inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

Proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4% by 9% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

5% by 9% inches, of bud or manilia paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specialty for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in

in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-live, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and scaled, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be piaced upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished

Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor. ontractor. Iders are notified that the Department will re-

quire, as a condition of the contract , that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all

loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage scamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submy samples of others.

are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured en-velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered anless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

ral also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. The USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

used). No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars

-4,150,000. No. 4. Pull letter size—67,367,500. No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) -548,500.

848,500.

No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.

No. 7. Omicial size—604,650.

No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,508,250.
Bids should be securely enveloped and scaled, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Wash

ington, D. C. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster Genera 1 11 eodtM1

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for creeking a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of huvers, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the First DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wroughtiren drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt trues. To have cast-tion plean in river, and shone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and fron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of streature to be Mill feet, the trues spans to be 180 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved survities to an amount of 850,000. Fifteen per cant, to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the \$50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to lifteen per cent, of the centract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 28th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIR,

President of the Commission 1 25tufet MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE

CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOYS PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

HYDRO EXTRACTOR. For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 130 mwf 2. VAUGEAN MERRICE. WILLIAM H. MERRICE. PROPOSALS.

A REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. POILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit :-

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yare, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or all

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated in gross.

For concreting the entire foundation of the build

ings with small broken stone, and coment, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specimeatter The depth of the concrete to be three feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all maferials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size buffling

stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 by 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground. For building all the cellar walls, and the estaider

walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra mensurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest, bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful

performance of the same. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN MCARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court. House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts. 1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

COVERNMENT SALES. A UCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, LISTRU-PROPERTY, AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL

PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870. Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Pifth, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoyes, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, in cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, etc., etc. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicines, in fair order; hospital stores, beef extract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and in superior order.

tract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March. Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S.

OLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER Successors to JAMES & LEE.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb, Are now closing out their entire stock of

Winter Goods. Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VEST-

INGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK 3 28 mwa

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the soare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from Sot. to 85 per eventing, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girs earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of the People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address K. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—
How to Live, and What to Live for: Youth, Maturite, and Old Age; Manhood Gengally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For: Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be for warded, post paid, on receipt of the cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Ja., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Polladelphia.

THE PRINCIPAL DEFOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS

No. 204 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862. The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.

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